Proposals for Erecting the Custom-house, &c., at Plattsburgh, New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 10, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this department until the 18th I day of February. A. D. 1857, at 19 o'clock, noos, for the construction of the custom-house, post office, and court-room authorized to be erected at Flattaburgh. New York. according to the plant and specifications prepared at this expartment, uniproposals to the whole the proposal to the plant of the whole the proposals of the plant of the whole the proposal to the plant of the plant of the proposal to the proposal to the proposal to the plant of the

b. Ide will not be received in gross, and no contract will be award-on-bidder unless details are furnished the department of the est of the different kinds of work and materials, which shall be est to the tevision of the department, so that it may adopt the fee or part of the bid, as the interest of the Unite.! States may re-

Wanty per cent. of the amount of work done and materials delivered, according to contract price, leads amount to be accertainty
in estimate of an agent of the department, appointed for that
purpose,) will be piel from time time, as the work progresses, and
en per cent. returned until the competition of the contract, and acceptance of the work, the lay of the agent attreated, and be forfeited
in the event of non-finance of changers, attreated, and be forfeited
Contracts will be awarded only to misser builders and mechancap, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary
of the Treasury will be a forfeiter of the sum.
Each proposal must be accompared to the sum tension of the sum of
by two responses to the contract of the sum of
the states district judges arouncy of the said district, lut the sum of
sum part, that the builder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, outer into a contract and bond, with proper and sufficient ecepted, outer into a contract and bond, with proper and sufficient ecurities for the failiful performance.

Form of bond and certificate required will be furnished on appliation to the department.

e department. ocifications, and working drawings will be ready by the mary, when they can be had on application to the de-

No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details No bid will be considered unites. It you's compute seith the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly endorsed "Proposals for the Platteburgh Custom-house," and will be opened at one o'clock, p. m., of the last day named for receiving the same.

JAMES GUTHRIE,

Proposals for Erecting the Custom-House, &c. at Galveston, Texas.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

TREASORY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, December 10, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this department until the 12th day of February, A. D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the construction of the cusion-house, post office, and court-rooms authorized to be erected at Gaiveston. Texas, according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for the afterent kinds of work, hills of parcels must in every case accompany each bid, with the amount of each kind of work, and the total amount -arried out; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any parts thereof, when it deems the anierest of the United States requires It; the department also reserves the right to exclude the bids of any person or persons whom there is just cause to believe will not failfulfuly perform the contracts, or which they have attempted to obtain by natirection; and all bids what, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.

s will not be received in gross, and no contract will be award-a bidder unless details are furnished the department of the off the different kinds of work and materials, which shall be to the revision of the department, so that it may adopt the or part of the bid, as the interest of the United States may re-

whole or past of the bid, as the interest of the United States may require.

Niety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials delivered, according to contract price, [said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department, appointed for that purpose, will be paid from time to time, as the work progresses, and en per cent. retained until the completion of the contract, and acceptance of the work, &c., by the agent aforessid, and be forfeited at the event of non-fulfilment of contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeited only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeited on the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States historic judge or attorney of the said district, in the sum of \$5,000, or the whole work, or of a proportionate amount, if for any part, but the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, entitle the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, entitle the programment. For the description of the supervision of bond and certificate required will be furnished, together with plans, specifications, and working drawners, on application to the department. (fully complies in all its details but the description of the supervision of the bond of the supervision of the best of the supervision of the bond of the supervision of the bond of the b

ings, on application to the department.

No bid will be considered unless if fully complies in all its details with the requirements of this advertisement.

The proposals must be sept to this department, addressed to the accretary of the Treasury, and plainly endorsed. Proposals for the faileston Causton house," and will be opened at one o'clock, p.m., (the last day named for receiving the same.

Office of Egerton & Brother, EXCHANGE PLACE.

ROYEL LOTTERY.

MOVEL LOTTERY

Meryland lottery, to be drawn on the Havana plan.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND,

RETER CLASS SEVAN,

To be drawn in Baltimore city on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.

Prizes amounting to §132,600 will be distributed according to the following splendid scheme:

20,000 numbers 1,600 prizes.

Prizes payable in full, without deduction.

One prize to every twenty tickets.

SCHEME.	
prize of \$40,000 is.	\$10,000 14,940 10,000 5,000 3,000 4,000
1 prize of 1,500 1 prize of 1,500 1 prize of 1,500	4,500
prize of 1,000 are	3,000
187 prizes of 900 are	37,400
4 prizes of \$150 approx. to \$40,000 prizes are. 4 prizes of 100 approx. to 14,940 prizes are. 5 prizes of 90 approx. to 10,000 prizes are. 6 prizes of 90 approx. to 10,000 prizes are. 7 prizes of 90 approx. to 3,000 prizes are. 8 prizes of 00 approx. to 3,000 prizes are. 19 prizes of 00 approx. to 1,000 prizes are. 11 prizes of 30 approx. to 1,00 prizes are. 12 prizes of 10 approx. to 1,00 prizes are. 13 prizes of 10 approx. to 2,000 prizes are.	\$600 460 360 380 280 480 480 360 7,480
1,000 prizes, amounting to Tickets §10—halves §5—quariers §2 50. Prizes paid in full, without deduction. All orders addressed to us will be considered as strictly c tal, and meet with an answer by return of mail. Noise of all good banks taken at par. Address EGERTON & BROTHER, Regular Licensed Age Box 101 Baltimore foot Office, Baltimore, Mar.	onfiden

Box 103 Baltimore Post Dec 13-eostif IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS,

HE undersigned has invented and obtained letters patent from the United States for the arrangement and combination of machine for converting seed cotton into yarns by one continuous process in the gin through the various preparation and spinning machine until it is ready for shipment or weaving. The saving from waste by this process will be at least ten psi cent by yarns made from the fiber (unbroken and uniquired by the operation of the machiners of the present process used to use and dispersed to such parts of the process process used to use and dispersed to the process used to the process of the process of the process used to the process of the process

seen prices. undersigned is prepared to dispose of privileges to use h and planters will be informed as to terms, with complete i arms, and planers will be informed as to terms, with complete is structions how to use it, how to obtain the best machinery, and it ther necessary particulars, on application addressed to Dec 6—2awlyif GEORGE G. HENRY, Mobile.

WHY wuite die when Madam Mount's Consumption

ences: Rev. Mr. Phelps, Rev. Mr. Register, minister

M ISSES ROOKER'S Engitsh and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 464 E street, between

t 7th streets.

culars may be obtained at the seminary and at the principookstores.

Rev G. D. Cummins, Rebior Trinity Church, Washington.
Hon. W. W. Seaton, Washington.
Hon. Ass Biggs, United States Senate.
140. J. A. Postus, do.
Hon. A. G. Brown, do.
Hon. A. G. Brown, do.
Hon. B. Curtis, United States Supreme Court.
Hon. W. W. Boyce, House of Representative.
Hin. Bayard Clark, do.
Rt. Rev. A. Potter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvan's.
Rt. Rev. C. F. Mellvanne, D. D., Hishop of Ohio.
Rev. C. M. Butter, D. D., Cincinnati.
Dec. 9—diff

Willards' Hotel.

J. C. & H. A. WILLARD, Feneral agenue and Pourteents street, Washington, D. C. Jun 29-dift

THALBERG'S CONCERT.-A few superior opera glass Fancy Comb and Perfumery Store, under National

Darth

1st aft Oh Gent Annion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." VOLUME VI.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1856.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1856.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, Wilmington, Delaware To be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appoint by the governor.

\$67,500! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARS.

MAGNIFICENT SOURMS. Tickets \$20-haives \$10-quarters \$5-cighths \$2 50 tes of packages of 25 whole tickets \$260 00 do 25 half do 130 00 do 25 quarter do 65 00 do 25 eighth do 38 50

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, Wilmington, Delaware

Splendid Schemes for January, 1857.

To be drawn under the superintendence of comm by the governor. GREGORY & MAURY, Managore.

\$40,000 !

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.
Class C, for 1857.
drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, January 3, 1857. RICH SCHEME.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets......

Do do 26 half do.....

Do do 26 quarter do.....

\$50,335! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. Class I, for 1857. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857 ery-12 drawn ballot BRICKIANT BURRENS.

Tickets \$15-halves \$7 50-quarters \$3 75-eighths \$1 874 Do do 25 eighths.... \$38,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. Class 6, for 1857.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Jan. 17, 1857.

75 number lottery-12 drawn ballots BRILLIANT SCHEME. \$70,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. Class K, for 1857. ington, Del., on Saturday, Jan. 94, 1857.
r lottery—13 drawn ballots.
Actificant accume.

| MAGNIFICENT SCHEME, | do | 4 prizes of ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . \$37,500! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE

SPLENDID SCHEME. halves \$5-quarters \$2 50. do 95 half do.
do 95 quarter do. Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the

Orders for lickets and the control of the most prompt and above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt atter it is an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. Address P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, Wilmington, Del.

ENTIRE STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE OF GEORGE J. HENKELS.

No. 173 Chemut street, Philadelphia.

O'N Tuesday, December 39, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be sold, without reserve, the entire stock of superior and seigent cabinet formiture of Geo. J. Henkels, deciting business on account of III health.

The stock comprises all the latest Prepoli patterns of drawing-room

on account of ill health:

The stock comprises all the latest French patierns of drawing-room, dring room, library, and hed from furniture, a large portion of recent importation, and the balance manufactured by Mr. Henkels for his regular wateroom sales, and is by far the most valuable and varied sevoriment ever offered at public sale in this country.

As Mr. Henkels is compelled, on account of his health, to give up business, every article will positively be sold without reserve.

Full particulars in catalogues, which may be predured of M. THOMAS & SONS,

Auctioneers, No. 67 and 69 south 4th st.,

Due 17—4teod

Gautier's compound herb drops for coughs, colds bronchitis, asthma, &c.

THESE invaluable compound herb drops have the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, coids, hourseness difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, asthma, and huskiness of the

roat.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the throat,
thich deprives them of rest, night after night, by the in-cassant cough
hich it provokes, will, by using those drops, find immediate re-

The subscriber, in presenting these drops to public notice, wishes to be expressly understood that he does not claim for them any niraculous curing properties, nor does he present them with a long string of certificates or recommendations, although he has many assolicited and most flattering ones from persons who have

them.

These drops are composed of simple ingredients, principally of herbs, which are known to be very efficacious in the cure of diseases meeting from colds, and some of which, being rather assuced in all the care of the colds, and some of which, being rather assuced in the care of the cold care of the care of the cold care of the care of

ing the vocal organs.

Prepared and for sale, who we ale and retail, by

C. GAUTIER,

A la Ville de Paris, No. 200 Penn. av., Wasi A in vine de Paris, 80. 222 Penn. av., Washington, D. C.
Or may be had of the following spents: Jas. H. Stone, corner of
7th and L. streets; R. S. T. Cissel, Georgetown; John E. Rates,
Navy Yard; Samuel White, 7th street, 529; Henry Cook & Co.,
Alexandria.

Gautter's French Restaurant. 252 Penneylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th etreete.

THE proprietor of the above establishment desires to call public attention to his increased and unsurpassed facilities for conducting and supplying everything in his line of business.

He is prepared to supply at a few hours' notice the largest DIN-NERS, BALLES, and PARTIES with everything pertaining to the most fashionable entertainments, and on the most reasonable terquatery of the property of the property of the contraction of the most fashionable entertainments, and on the most reasonable terquatery of the contraction of the most fashionable units of the most fashionable entertainments, and on the most reasonable terquatery of the contraction of the most fashionable to the fashionable and the contraction of the most fashionable or name of the fashionable or name THE proprietor of the above establishment desires to call public at tention to his increased and unsurpassed facilities for conduct

able orangemes.
One or more "dishes" sent to any part of the city at short notice.
At my establishmen: will be found elegant suites of partur, recep.

rity and delicacy of flavor are unequalled. C. GAUTIES. 259 Penn. av., between 19th and 13th sts. Dec 6-cod3w

But my friend went on to say that, in his opinion, a ter-ritorial legislature had the power to pass laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves. If it has that power, why may not the legislature also manumit such slaves as chance to be in the Territory? I would ask the gentleman from In-diana what amount of population is requisite for a territo-rial government? No specified number is required. Then, according to the gentleman's doctrine, a territorial legisla-ctric required to the gentleman's doctrine, a territorial legislaaccording to the gentleman's doctrine, a territorial legislature, representing ten thousand people, may pass a law forever prohibiting slavery. If ten thousand may make such a law, why may not five thousand? If five thousand, why may not five hundred? Why not fifty? Why not ten? And with such a doctrine prevailing, what security have I, as a southern man, in emigrating to any Territory with my slaves? I dissent in toto from any such doctrine. I not only repudiate the doctrine of my friend from Indiana, but I also repudiate another which has been here taught, and which is, virtually, that we of the South are to be excluded from a Territory until the judgment of the Supreme Court is rendered in regard to the effect upon our peculiar property of laws passed by a territorial legislature.

I do not claim that the constitution carries slavery into a Territory: but I do claim that, as a citizen, I have the

property of laws passed by a territorial legislature.

I do not claim that the constitution carries slavery into a Territory; but I do claim that, as a citizen, I have the right to take my property into any Territory of the United States, and that the constitution which protects me halso protects my property. If, in the exercise of my rights as a citizen, my right of property should be questioned, I will appeal to the legal tribunals of the country and abide their decision; but I will not be the first to distrust my constitutional rights, and will content myself with defending them when assailed. We are the sworn law-makers of the land, and are presumed to be as regardful of our constitutional obligations as are the judges of the Supreme Bench. It is but a sorry commentary upon a law made by a majority, when that majority disagree as to its legal effect. It is said that there are many roads to heaven, and that gentlemen were led to the support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by as many different roads. There is but one heaven, and but one sound, constitutional, and national principle in the Nebraska act; and the sooner we all agree to stand upon that principle, and approach it by the same road, the better will it be for the democratic party.

Mr. Speaker, the discussion which has occurred upon the President's message, particularly that portion of it which relates to matters in Kansas, was not unexpected by me. It was expected because of the deep hostility which Knew to exist at the South, as well as at the North, towards the President and the democratic party. To be frank, I expected it because of our weakness in certain points, which exposed us to attack, and even invited it.

The presidential election has resulted in a repulse of the republican party from the decaying citadel of the constitution, but not in a rout of its forces. They have been beaten, but they are yet unconquered. It was evident, even before the meeting of Congress, that they were marshaling their hosts for another onset. Their organization is un

but they are yet unconquered. It was evident, even before the meeting of Congress, that they were marshaling their hosts for another onset. Their organization is undisturbed—the morale of their troops preserved—their leaders confident, and still trusted. The moke of the battle had hardly arisen from the field before observations were taken of our line with the caution and sagacity of practised strategists; and it is in vain to disguise it—our weak point has been detected.

party purposes, or as an unprovoked and volunteered re-buke of a distinguished chief magistrate of a State, whose genius or patriotism will compare with that of the mem-ber from Tennessee as light to darkness. I regretted, Mr. Speaker, that any resolution was offered, and that any passed this House. After the passage of that presented by the mem-Speaker, sine. Any resolution was offered, and that any passed this House. After the passage of that presented by the mem-ber from Tennessee, no other was necessary. As a minor proposition it was included in the major of the same character. Though I am sure it was not so intended, yet I apprehended that it might be construed into implied consure of the governor of the State which I have the honor in part to represent. I was unwilling to occupy a position which might be so construed, though I may differ with his excellency in the propriety and opportuneness of the recommendation. I was unwilling to seemingly reflect upon.

ommendation. I was unwilling to seemingly reflect upon the origin of an institution which is inseparably interwoven with the fabric of the society in which I live.

The resolution of my friend and colleague [Mr. Onal was intended to express his individual opinions, and to disembarrass such of our northern democratic friends as had voted against the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee, and to guard them against misrepresentations which might be made to operate against them and the democratic party.

It is seems to be the same ground as that occupied by my friend from Indiana, [Mr. Exclusir,] as I know it to be that on which many other gentlemen from free States stand.

In this position they are sustained by distinguished southern gentlemen. In the speech of my friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones] I find this paragraph, which he will pard on me for saying is crammed full with her political the excesses:

"Rut I nederated."

CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF HON. P. S. BROOKS,

of NOTH CANDLESA,

In the House of Representatives, December 17, 1856, on the

question of referring the President's messages to the Cons
mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the

printing of ten thousand copies thereof.

Mr. BROOKS said:

Mr. SPEAKER: I have waited until my friend from Indiana [Mr. Speaker, seed and the seed and seed when the seed and the ders the time of the occupant of the floor. There was a tacit admission of the correctness of bis position. His subsequent remarks, however, caused me to doubt whether I, for one, could respond affirmatively to his interpretation of the Kansas and Nebraska act and to his proposition exactly as he had stated it. My position, and the position of the South generally, as I understand it, is that, whenever it shall be legally ascertained that the Territory of Kansas (or any other Territory of the United States) has a population of ninety-three thousand four hundred and twenty, or whatever may be the number which at the time will entitle a State to a representation on this floor, it is then in a condition to form a State constitution; and that the will of a majority of the actual residents, as expressed in that constitution, shall obtain, and the Territory be admitted into the Union as a State, without reference to any constitutional provision it may contain in regard to negro slavery. This I now understand to be the proposition of my friend. We now concur thus far, and I announce distinctly that, should the people of Kansas comply with the terms of the Kansas. Nebraska act as I understand it, and apply for admission as a free State, they will encounter no obstacle in my vote.

But my friend went on to say that, in his opinion, a territorial legislature had the power to pass laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves. If it has that power, why may not the legislature also manumit such slaves as chance to be in the Territory? I would ask the gentleman from Indian what amount of population is requisite for a territorial government? No specified number is required. Then, according to the gentleman's doctrine, a territorial legislature, representing ten thousand people, may pass a law for-

and some against. A sepulchral howl was wafted from Maine to Iowa, and our northern friends chased down with and some against. A sepulchral howl was wafted from Maine to lowa, and our northern friends chased down with a hue and cry.

The act which repealed the Missouri restriction also provided territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, and further provided for their admission as States upon the terms and conditions heretofore stated. When the Thirty-fourth Congress assembled, and I inspected the new material sent to succeed the Nebraska democrats of the North—when I learned more of their principles and observed their efforts to extend them, my faith in northern democracy began to lose some of its saving grace. I had so observed the deluding influences of a secret political association, which mysteriously made dark lanterns of the thinking heads of men, and endeavored to cajole myself into the belief that northern democracy had been temporarily led astray by its bewilderments; but that, aided by the light of the constitution, they would ultimately recover the true faith. I hoped for a reaction, and felt bound in bonor and in gratitude to stand by such of our northern friends as had remained faithful to the principles of the constitution, and who had stood to us in the hour of their adversity. Influenced by these and other like considerations my friend of the mountain district; in South

bound in sonor and in gratified to stand by such of our northern friends as had remained faithful to the principles of the constitution, and who had stood to us in the hour of their adversity. Influenced by these and other like constitution, any friend of the mountain district in South Carolina [Mr. Ona] and myself alone of our delegation, advocated the representation of our State in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati; and the people of our State, and generous nature, which never fails to respond to acts of justice or magnanimity, met our democratic efficients in common council for the common good. We were there to organize for a great political contest—the most momentous that his country ever yet has witnessed. Our old leaders have been gallant, vigilant, successful. They were entitled by every right to the glories of the vice to ry which had been won, since upon them rested the responsibilities of the measures passed, and whatever of oditions and that it is protected towards the service of the second of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the constitution, and that it is protected in which slavery shall, in convention, make a constitution in which slavery shall, in convention, make a constitution with the project shall, in convention, make a constitution with the project shall, in convention, make a constitution with the save in which slavery shall, in convention, make a constitution with the save interest the representation of our State into the Union. My colleague, [Mr. Onn.] while he reputates what is alled squatter sovereignty and denies that it is to be found in the Kansas-Nebraska act, yet holds that it is to be found in the Kansas-Nebraska act, yet holds that it is not to the Union. My colleague, [Mr. Onn.] while he reputates what is alled squatter sovereignty and denies that it is to be found in the Kansas-Nebraska act, yet holds that it is not to the Union. My colleague, [Mr. Onn.] while he rejected and the state into the Union. My colleague, [Mr. Onn.] while he rejected

inquire into the authority of acquiring territory. That is a foregone conclusion. We have it; and if, without constitutional authority, it comes as a waif into a corporation, by every principle of justice and equity, it should be held for the common benefit of all the corporators, and not for the exclusive benefit of the few who chance to stumble upon it.

Some of our friends maintain that the common law pro-Some of our friends maintain that the common law pro-

Some of our friends maintain that the common law pro-tects property of every description, and will protect it against the local law of a Territory which may conflict, be-cause of its assumed unconstitutionality. But how does the common law get into a Territory? The common law of England was carried into all the States by express statute. If no law can be found for the acquisition of ter-ritory, it is absurd to suppose that any law can be carried there by virtue of the constitution, except the laws of Conof England was carried into all the States by express statute. If no law can be found for the acquisition of territory, it is absurd to suppose that any law can be carried there by virtue of the constitution, except the laws of Congress which are authorized and regulated by the constitution. That clause of the constitution which provides for the making of "needful rules and regulations for the Territories," must apply to territory acquired since its adoption, now that we have them in possession; and the constitution must authorize the making of such local laws by the territorial legislature as may not conflict with its other provisions, or the laws of the country from which the territory was acquired would continue to prevail. However intricate these questions may be in reference to territory conquered from Mexico, no difficulty exists in regard to that purchased from France; for in the treaty of cession it

they profess."

Kansas is a part of the Louisiana purchase and in my view the rights and interests of the sopie of the slave-owing States are protected by treaty, by the constitution, by the common law, and by the organic law of Congress; and that this protection is now and will continue perfect until the people shall, in convention, make a constitution in which slavery shall be rejected, and Kansas, with that constitution, admitted as a State into the Union.

My colleague, [Mr. Oan.] while be repudiates what is called squatter sovereignty, and denies that it is to be found in the Kansas-Nebraska act, yet holds that in reality it is a matter of no practical consequence whether it is or not. In his speech the other day, he remarked as follows:

"I say, although I deny that squality savasates."

by parises from the delivers of the better described with the caution and aspectity of proteined strates of the court of the search of the particular proteins of the caution and aspectity of proteined strates of the court of the caution and aspectity of proteined strates of the caution of the particular proteins of the caution of the particular proteins of the particula

that, in the event of Kansas becoming a slave State, they will go by the board, it strikes me more as a logical deduction.

That the gravest differences of opinion in regard to the true construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act are entertained by northern and southern democrats, and by each among themselves, is beyond doubt, and this difference is the shoal which is threatening us with wreck. The senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Biglish,] when interrogated as to the power of a territorial legislature to exclude slavery, replied:

"I am of opinion that the people through their local legislature have that power. I arrive at this conclusion, because I can see but two sources of law-making power for a Territory—the one, Congress; and the other, the people. I hold that, when Congress has conferred upon the people of Territory all the law-making power which it possesses under the constitution, the power is complete in the people, equal to the question of domestic slavery or any other subject; but this is a legal question, and I, for one, should be gratified to see it decided."

This seems to be the same ground as that occupied by a should be gratified to the will be to our interest that the doctrine will observe that the doctrine when it will be to our interest that the doctrine was adopted the proposed plan for connecting, by submarine wires, the magnetic telegraph in the constitution and prospects of the proposed plan for connecting, by submarine wires, the magnetic telegraph in the constitution of slaves, or the appeal of the proposed plan for connecting, by submarine wires, the magnetic telegraph in the opinion that the territorial legislature has no authority to pass laws problibing the introduction of slaves, or the appeal of the popin of the free city of a failure to make police regulations. He gives virtue to public opinion at too early a period, and his position would as effect all period to the submariance of the free city of the survey and report of Lieutean on the proposed plan for connecting, by submarine w

come when it will be to our interest that the doctrine should prevail. And thus we are cajoled into making this (if it has not already become so) a government of expediency. For my own part, I prefer the government of the constitution.

I have alluded, sir, to these differences of opinion and to whom was referred the petition of John S. Van Dyke, to whom was referred the petition of John S. Van Dyke,

construction which exist between democrats as elements of submitted an adverse report thereon; which was ordered weakness in the party organization. No good can result from concealing them, or harm from alluding to them. The differences are notorious; and it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to reconcile them at once, and for us all to occupy a common ground, which may be clearly defined and clearly understood both at the North and the South. If the which might be made to operate against them and the democratic party.

I have said that the jarty with which I affiliate has been sagaciously assailed by each of the other parties, which, is their co-operation against the democracy, paradoxically illustrate the affinity of harved. Nor have their efforts been altogether unsuccessful; and I call upon the bons their ranks, stand elbow to elbow, and fortify the point of weakness with a double column, or we will be irretrievably divided and vanquished.

**But I understand that even those who cry 'squatter sovereignty failed in the last canvass under that even those who most signally failed in the last canvass under that cry, admit that the people of a clearly understood both at the North and the South. If the the state on attitution, to determine whether they will have slavery or not. Am I correct in that position and understanding of what they hold to be the correct detertine upon this subject? If so, there may be not more than twelve hours' difference or the standard that even those who cry 'squatter sovereignty failed in the last canvass under that cry, admit that the people of a lowing resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Retrenchment with some advocates of squatter sovereignty understood both at the North and the South. If the davocates of squatter sovereignty understood both at the North and the South. If the Market constitution, to determine whether they will have slavery or not. Am I correct in that position and understanding of white them, and once and the North and the South. If the South is the part of wisdom and of particular source and for us all to occupy a clearly defined and particular sovereignty in the same the south. If the state constitution, to determine whether they will have slavery or not. Am I correct in that position and durestanding of white the South, who desire to act in concert with them. On the Kanaas-Nevbrask and, they will nevitably drive off many of us from the South, who desire to act in concert with them. On t

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

The name of no person will be entered upon our books, unless

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage

The COUNTRY PARER is published tri weekly during the se

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received or

03-POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us rive DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed, or rive SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$20 enclosed, will be en-titled to a copy gradis.

"That the constitution, and laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere in the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty; which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognised by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery."

The paragraph seems to be declaratory of the intentions

stitution must authorize the making of successful to the constitution must authorize the making of successful to the constitution must authorize the making of successful to the constitution of the constitution must authorize the making of successful to the constitution of the constitution of section and the constitution and was provided, and with a view to protect the slave-owners of Louisiana in their property in slaves, that—

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon as possible, according to the principles of the federal acon according to the principles of the federal according to the prin

Thirty-Fourth Congress-Third Session

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1856. SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION. The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a com-

The PRESIDENT protem had before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of that work during the year ending November 1, 1856, with maps accompanying the same; which was read.

Mr. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. Pearca, who was absent) submitted the following resolution; which lies over until to-morrow, under the rule;

over until to-morrow, under the rule;

Resolved, That ten thousan' copies of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasur, communicating the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, in addition to the usual number, be printed—five thousand for the use of the Senate, and the remainder for distribution by the Coast Survey Office; and that the same be printed and bound with the plates in quarto form, and the printing of the plates shall be done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC. Mr. HAMLIN presented the petition of Thomas C. Nye and George Chorpenning, praying that a contract may be entered into with them for carrying the mail from some point in the Mississippi valley to San Francisco, in California; which was referred to the Committee on the Post

Office and Post Roads. Office and Post Roads.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of the widow of Francis Jacobs, who served as a waiter in the military family of General Washington during the whole of the revolutionary war, praying to be allowed a pension under the act of February 3, 1853; which was referred to the